

NO. 67

THE SENTINEL.

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JOSIAH TURNER, JR., EDITOR.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1869.

"DEVOTED."

"That the Northern papers may not be misled, we will say that the Republican party and the administration of President Grant, has no more devoted supporter than Governor Holden."

Of course not; who is more "devoted" than the Governor. He is a devoted Unionist; he has been a devoted Democrat. He was devoted to Clay and then denounced him as a black leg, guilty of "intrigue, bargain and corruption." He was devoted to Webster, and then denounced him; he was devoted to Edward Everett, Andrew Johnson and John C. Breckinridge, and then denounced them as "three of the most elegant devils on earth."

He was devoted to Calhoun, and took him as his "guide star," as the following will show:

"Star of the South! 'twas thus with thee, To thee all eyes and hearts were turned, As round thy path from place to place, The glory of thy greatness burned."

Star of the South! thy beams are here, Here in this heart that weeps thy loss, Through hidden tears art still a sphere, Sweet, radiant from earth's drive, Eternal and intensely close."

He was devoted to Vance, who saved him from the mob, and then suggested large rewards for his capture.

He was devoted to Badger and Mangum, and afterwards slandered them both.

He was devoted to Democracy and Secession, now he reviles both.

He was devoted to the war, calling it "God's holy cause," now he is for punishing all who engaged in it, except Cantwell, Settle, Mark Edwin, Bill Huskey and his son, Joseph William.

He was devoted to the President of the late Confederacy, exhorting the Southern soldiers to "put their trust in God and Jeff Davis," now he reviles him.

He was devoted to Graham, after slandering him for twenty years; he renewed his devotion and confessed to the world that his slander of the man was for "political effect."

He was devoted first to Whigs then to Democrats, and now to Radicals. Religious ly, he was devoted to the Methodist, and then to the Episcopal Church, now his ways tend to the devil, with more devotion than ever, nor does he wish to go alone, but to take the whole country with him. Who- ever declines to accompany his steps is denounced as a "rebel."

He is devoted to Henry Greeley, and yet he called him a "white throat toward who had contributed to the war," "to the army," "to the navy," "to the old flag."

He was devoted to Mr. R. C. Badger, for one campaign, but when that gentleman refused to go with him in denouncing his country and people, he quit his devotion, cut his garments, and cried like David over Abimelech, "Oth! Richard, Richard, Richard."

"Devoted" indeed! His purpose of devotion is to betray. He has been devoted to every man and every party of the State, and the United States, and he has betrayed every man and every party.

Those who now trust our "ensuing de- voted" deserve to be betrayed. He would betray President Grant and the Republican party to-morrow, if it would contribute to his own personal and political promotion; indeed, he is now preparing to betray a portion of his Republican friends in this State, with a view to his future advance- ment, or retention in office. In all his devotions, he is particularly devoted to Billy Holden!

CHATHAM.

We would direct the attention of the reader to the communication of "Chatham" in our paper to-day. The writer is a gentleman of high character, moderate views, and in a position to be well in- formed in regard to the state of affairs in his county. Of Col. Thomas B. Long, the Governor's Envoy Extraordinary and Min- ister Plenipotentiary, to the counties of Chatham and Orange, we know nothing; the picture drawn of him by our corre- spondent, doesn't represent him as a very suitable agent for the Governor's pur- pose, it indeed that purpose be the tranquillizing the disturbed feeling in the missionary field of the Governor's Agent, aroused by acts of lawlessness on the part of the League and met by acts of lawlessness on the part of the so called Ku Klux.

The only recent outrage we have heard of being committed in Chatham, was the shooting of Mr. Horton, while peaceably riding along the road from Church, by a number of League negroes in ambush by the roadside. The perpetrators of this act are known, and it is known they have been in this city during the present week, and are probably here now, afraid, as they well may be, to return. We were told on Wednesday that they were here seeking protection from the authorities. Whether this be true or not, we cannot say; but it is very certain no effort has been made to arrest them, and no proclamation issued, or militia sent to protect their intended vic- tims.

They may probably be justified, indeed

have been, indirectly, on the ground that Mr. Horton belonged to the Ku Klux. This is not legally established, nor indeed es- tablished at all; and if it were, is the doctrine really to obtain in this country that "loyal leagues" may take the execution of the law in their own hands, and lay in wait and shoot down those they may deem inimical to their interest in any way? We deem a proclamation, or at least an effort to arrest these would-be assassins as nec- essary to the maintenance of peace and the upholding of legal authority, as the send- ing out negro militia to insult and prey upon a community supposed to be infested by Ku Klux, or to form a body guard for four scoundrels who are conscious they deserve punishment, and who may be threat- ened with it by an enraged community.

Down with all lawlessness, is our motto; no matter by whom committed. Had Gov. Holden shown, in his proclamation and other acts, as much disposition to restrain the illegal acts of the League as he has of the Ku Klux, and to arrest and bring to justice the one as well as the other, and on failure had called upon the responsible citizenship of the State to assist him, he would have met much more success, and escaped a great deal of censure which has been and will be attached to his course, by all right thinking persons.

If the character of Col. Long be such as is represented by "Chatham," it will ac- count for his appointment to the delicate and responsible mission on which he is sent.

THE LEASE.

A Charlotte correspondent makes sug- gestions for the purpose of defeating the Ring in the matter of the lease. We again remind stockholders of the time, and im- portance of the meeting, Thursday, the 11th of November, is the day of meeting. Five millions of dollars worth of property is to be disposed of at half its value, the Ring only having had a chance to bid.— Come every stockholder to the meeting, or send your proxy to some friend not be- longing to the Ring.

For the Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR:—I am delighted to see your mode of treating the lease of the North Carolina Railroad, the manner of the lease, giving but one party a chance at \$5,000,000 of property, was evidently im- proper and not at all after the manner of honest and discreet men in great business transactions.

The parties to this lease will not stop at anything. When the stockholders meet on Thursday the 11th, if a quorum shall be present, the lease will be consummated, dis- spite of the stockholders. Mr. Badger, the State proxy, is no doubt committed to the lease. He will cast 30,000 votes for the State, and if every stockholder should vote against the lease still it is consummated. Would it not be well for stockholders to consider and weigh well the question as to whether they will go into the meeting or not? Would it not be well to avoid a meeting?

As to six per cent dividends, that's all the stock, we get no such thing, until the debt of the Company is paid. Leasing the Road will not add to the profits or freights. What a stupid trick in President Smith to favor the lease, thereby acknowl- edging his want of competency to manage the Road.

It was a hard acknowledgment for one to make of himself. If there should be a meeting organized, we tell you, Mr. Badger will put the stockholders through.

TENNESSEE.

EXCITEMENT IN THE LEGISLATURE.—MR. COOPER'S ELECTION AS UNITED STATES SENATOR CLAIMED BY MR. LEEBOLD.—JOHNSON'S PROSPECTS BRIGHTENING.

Nashville, Nov. 1.—In the Lower House of the Legislature to-day Mr. White offered a preamble reciting the following clause of the constitution of Tennessee: "No Senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be eligible to any office or place of trust the appointment to which is vested in the Executive or the General Assembly, except to the office of a trustee of a literary institution."

Following this was a resolution declaring the election of Henry Cooper, a representa- tive from Davidson county in the State Senate, to the United States Senate illegal and void, and providing for the Legislative Convention, at a future day, to elect a Senator in his place.

A motion was made by a member, who declared the resolution an insult to the Legislature, to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking action on it, "announcing his intention to move to lay it on the table. The motion to suspend the rules failed— yeas 30, nays 23.

The preamble and resolution were then referred to the Judiciary Committee. This movement created considerable excitement. The author is a warm supporter of Mr. Johnson, who is still in Nashville.

John Bell was elected to the United States Senate some years ago while Gov. Johnson was Governor of Tennessee. The Legislature, and took his seat. Johnson's supporters say this may be a precedent, but it is not so.

The House bill calling a State convention passed the Senate to-day on first reading.

SUICIDE OF AN AUSTRIAN NOBLE.

The Pall Mall Gazette gives the follow- ing account of the suicide of a prominent Austrian nobleman at Vienna. It furnishes another illustration of the terrible and disgraceful influence of what is mildly called speculation:

"Count Wratisslaw was one of the hand- somest and most popular of the young nobles of the Austrian Court, where he held the dignity of Chamberlain of the Imperial Kitchen. Shortly after returning to his residence from the Court dinner given at the Holburg to the Crown Prince of Prussia, he stabbed himself with a dagger, and the physicians who examined his life- less body on the following morning found that he had died from internal bleeding produced by his wound."

"He was a victim to the mania of specu- lation, which has of late become so rife in Viennese fashionable society. He was one of the founders of the Vienna Bank, in which he occupied the post of President at the time of his death. At the beginning of August the shares of the bank stood at 280, but during the late crisis fell to between 60 and 70. This sudden depreciation caused a loss to the Count of 200,000. As his own fortune was too small to bear so heavy a charge, his relations came to his assistance and enabled him to meet the whole of his liabilities; but he seems to have felt so acutely the humiliation of making his family suffer for his failures that he put an end to his life."

The Sultan gave the Empress of the French, at the dinner in honor of her, a dish composed entirely of the brains of op- portunists.

For the Sentinel.

ALMSHOUSE HORRORS.

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The horrors of our rural almshouse sys- tem have never been half told. That there are horrors of the blackest kind connected with that system, finds ample and positive proof in facts that have been brought to light. Cruelities of the most inhuman kind are perpetrated in our almshouses. Many of these cruelties are too revolting to be described in print. Nor are they of recent practice. They have been committed through many, many years, and they number their victims by the thousands. How many poor, helpless wretches have died under these barbarous and unchristianlike treat- ments! Thousands have thus perished victims of a system.

In an article, by Mr. Charles L. Brace, published in Saturday's Times, the writer says that the commission appointed by the Legislature two years ago to inspect the charities aided by the State, has, during their visit to country almshouses, cer- tain facts which should make all good men blush for the reputation of the Empire State. Dr. Hoyt, a member of the com- mission, discovered, in one of these insti- tutions, a case of a young girl, an orphan, an inmate, a pauper, with blood and filth, who had just given birth to a child, whose father neither the keeper nor the woman knew. She had been cast there as a pauper lunatic, left about without care among inmates, idle, and imbecile, and the result happened to be witnessed by the commission.

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Mr. Brace says that "repeatedly in these houses of misery the committee discovered that the poor, wretched women were corrupted or beguiled by the ruffians, or vagabonds, or fellow lunatics and idiots with whom they were left. A strange, abhor- rent, infamous scene—the offspring of filth and misery—was springing up as the fruit of some of our pauper administration in rural districts." In proof of this start- ling statement Mr. Brace narrates the fol- lowing incident, which was furnished him by Dr. Hoyt:

Some sixty years since a respectable woman, with child of about five years of age, was suddenly reduced to poverty, and sent by the authorities to the almshouse in Cort and County. The almshouse is gradually degraded her womanhood, and she and her child were reduced to a state of pauperism. Her child grew up a healthy young man, also a pauper in habits. She gave birth in the alms- house to two illegitimate daughters.— These, again, grew up like their mother and grandmother. In due time they had respectively two and three children, all illegitimate. So it grained had the wretched, degraded, depraved life of the alms- house become in them, that wherever these women or their children were sent, they turned up soon in the poor-house, and were either turned, or sent back themselves to the Cortland County alms-house. When the Commissioner visited this institution he found there all three of these last gen- erations of paupers and prostitutes.

The writer also says:

Among these stories of suffering the committee found over two hundred inmates bound with ropes and chains, as criminals might be treated; often in dark, vermin- ous cells, filthy to the last extreme, a number of them, even the women, naked, and in destitution, dirt, and misery difficult to be conceived. Yet every one of these unhappy creatures, under a skillful system, such as that of our best asylums, would have been associating peacefully with others, or have occupied their time, clothed and in a comfortable condition.

In regard to the faults of the system Mr. Brace says:

The Superintendents of these buildings are often compelled, through want of proper accommodations, to herd together all ages and sexes. The fault is evidently more in the system than in the agents. What is to be the remedy? Professor Dwight proposes that a committee of three leading citizens be chosen by the Legisla- ture, irrespective of party, from each county, whose duty it shall be to inspect the almshouses of the county, and to report thereon to the Legislature. This would thoroughly expose many of their abuses and would enable the public or the Legisla- ture to reform them. We are inclined, however, to believe in a more radical mea- sure—the entire doing away with exter- mination of these houses of sin and misery. According to Dr. Hoyt, there are some 7,000 persons in the rural almshouses out- side of New York and Brooklyn. Of these 7,000 over 1,000 are children who require the provision for in the orphan asylums of the State; another large number is made up of idiots, insane, blind, deaf and dumb, and otherwise diseased persons, who could properly be maintained in the various pub- lic asylums in the State. Still another considerable proportion are composed of able bodied, idle vagabonds and "revolvers," both men and women, who ought to be put in public workhouses to earn their own living. After all these deductions there would remain, according to Dr. Hoyt's estimate, some 500 paupers who would be the legitimate subjects of the rural almshouses. These could be then reasonably placed out in private families, where they could be more humanely and economically taken care of than in any public institution. If the country paid but a small sum per week, the relatives or friends of these unfortunate persons would be quite ready to take care of them.—N. Y. World.

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In an article, by Mr. Charles L. Brace, published in Saturday's Times, the writer says that the commission appointed by the Legislature two years ago to inspect the charities aided by the State, has, during their visit to country almshouses, cer- tain facts which should make all good men blush for the reputation of the Empire State. Dr. Hoyt, a member of the com- mission, discovered, in one of these insti- tutions, a case of a young girl, an orphan, an inmate, a pauper, with blood and filth, who had just given birth to a child, whose father neither the keeper nor the woman knew. She had been cast there as a pauper lunatic, left about without care among inmates, idle, and imbecile, and the result happened to be witnessed by the commission.

It is this sort of a horrible fact, whether shall we go in quest of horror! We ever greater cruelty perpetrated in any place or at any time! We think not.

Mr. Brace says that "repeatedly in these houses of misery the committee discovered that the poor, wretched women were corrupted or beguiled by the ruffians, or vagabonds, or fellow lunatics and idiots with whom they were left. A strange, abhor- rent, infamous scene—the offspring of filth and misery—was springing up as the fruit of some of our pauper administration in rural districts." In proof of this start- ling statement Mr. Brace narrates the fol- lowing incident, which was furnished him by Dr. Hoyt:

Some sixty years since a respectable woman, with child of about five years of age, was suddenly reduced to poverty, and sent by the authorities to the almshouse in Cort and County. The almshouse is gradually degraded her womanhood, and she and her child were reduced to a state of pauperism. Her child grew up a healthy young man, also a pauper in habits. She gave birth in the alms- house to two illegitimate daughters.— These, again, grew up like their mother and grandmother. In due time they had respectively two and three children, all illegitimate. So it grained had the wretched, degraded, depraved life of the alms- house become in them, that wherever these women or their children were sent, they turned up soon in the poor-house, and were either turned, or sent back themselves to the Cortland County alms-house. When the Commissioner visited this institution he found there all three of these last gen- erations of paupers and prostitutes.

The writer also says:

Among these stories of suffering the committee found over two hundred inmates bound with ropes and chains, as criminals might be treated; often in dark, vermin- ous cells, filthy to the last extreme, a number of them, even the women, naked, and in destitution, dirt, and misery difficult to be conceived. Yet every one of these unhappy creatures, under a skillful system, such as that of our best asylums, would have been associating peacefully with others, or have occupied their time, clothed and in a comfortable condition.

In regard to the faults of the system Mr. Brace says:

The Superintendents of these buildings are often compelled, through want of proper accommodations, to herd together all ages and sexes. The fault is evidently more in the system than in the agents. What is to be the remedy? Professor Dwight proposes that a committee of three leading citizens be chosen by the Legisla- ture, irrespective of party, from each county, whose duty it shall be to inspect the almshouses of the county, and to report thereon to the Legislature. This would thoroughly expose many of their abuses and would enable the public or the Legisla- ture to reform them. We are inclined, however, to believe in a more radical mea- sure—the entire doing away with exter- mination of these houses of sin and misery. According to Dr. Hoyt, there are some 7,000 persons in the rural almshouses out- side of New York and Brooklyn. Of these 7,000 over 1,000 are children who require the provision for in the orphan asylums of the State; another large number is made up of idiots, insane, blind, deaf and dumb, and otherwise diseased persons, who could properly be maintained in the various pub- lic asylums in the State. Still another considerable proportion are composed of able bodied, idle vagabonds and "revolvers," both men and women, who ought to be put in public workhouses to earn their own living. After all these deductions there would remain, according to Dr. Hoyt's estimate, some 500 paupers who would be the legitimate subjects of the rural almshouses. These could be then reasonably placed out in private families, where they could be more humanely and economically taken care of than in any public institution. If the country paid but a small sum per week, the relatives or friends of these unfortunate persons would be quite ready to take care of them.—N. Y. World.

ALMSHOUSE HORRORS.

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THE SENTINEL.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1869.

DR. F. BABCOCK, can be found at his former place of business over L. E. Harris's Store till further notice.

SEE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS in to-day's issue.

J. M. Towles, Agricultural Implements that took premiums.

J. Brown with Hart & Lewis, Hardware, of various kinds.

Wm. H. Jones & Co. Corn meal and corned mackerel.

Cheap Watches, see ad.

Dunston & Patterson say what they will do, and they will do it.

THE FIRE ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—In noticing this fire, the Standard of Thursday morning does our fire companies injustice in saying "there is no praise due to any one in the extinguishing of the flames, it consumed all combustible matter within its reach, and died a natural death." We can only account for this unjust declaration on the supposition that the reporter was not present and got his information from some prejudiced source. Every Company of the city acted well and efficiently in checking the fire. Instead of the fire doing a natural death, it had actually communicated to the store nearest on the west, the window shades and other woodwork of which were several times on fire. So imminent was the danger, and so general the idea that the fire would spread to Fayetteville street, that a large property holder in the vicinity offered \$1000 for a \$10,000 additional insurance on his property.

As we stated yesterday morning, the Engine of the colored Company, No. 1, got out of order at an early stage of the fire, but the members rushed to assist in working the Engine of the Merchants' Independent. In short, we repeat, all the companies behaved nobly, and whatever was wanting was owing to a criminal neglect on the part of city to provide for such contingencies.

We think the occasion last night furnished ample argument, if any were wanting, that our fire companies need good Engines. The members are willing and work well, but they have nothing to work with, at least, nothing like what they ought to have.

We have no doubt the Standard will "crawl" from its ungenerous allusion to our fire companies as soon as it has sufficient time to reflect.

We intended to notice a few of the many instances of individual exertion and good management, but in doing so we might overlook some equally entitled to praise with others mentioned, and thus cause unpleasant feeling. The large crowd present witnessed the praiseworthy actions of all such and will award due need of commendation.

We are requested by the acting foreman of the Merchants' Independent, to return the thanks of that company to the members of No. 1, for their prompt assistance, after their own Engine had got out of order.

GLITS.—We have a weakness for grills; some of our friends are aware of the fact, and are inclined to humor it. This is true of our friend Womble, opposite the new Market House, on Fayetteville street, who has sent us a copious sample of a new supply of those nice kiln dried grills that we so eagerly sought there a short time since. He also reminds us in a very forcible and convincing manner, that he keeps the "Eureka" Spanish flavored Durham smoking Tobacco, manufactured by R. F. Morris and Son, which we conceive to be highly creditable to him as a business man; that is to say, he is to be commended for keeping, not only the best grills and smoking tobacco, but a general stock of every thing else choice in the family grocery line. See advertisement.

POCKET BLANK BOOK FOUND.—A colored man found, a few days ago, a small pocket blank book, containing a number of papers, memoranda, &c., apparently belonging to a J. P. of Nash county, and left it with us for recognition. The Standard will please notice the matter, as we are perfectly certain, from some copies of correspondence in the book, that the owner is not a reader of the Standard.

SADDLE FOR SALE.—A good second hand saddle for sale, cheap. For particulars apply at the SENTINEL office.

TO MILLERS.—See the challenge to Millers by Mr. Oldham, of Wilmington. Here is a chance to give any mill in the State a reputation that must redound in much advantage to the owner.

ALL QUEST.—We have no new developments in regard to militia movements. It was reported that Capt. Kuryatowski had made an advance movement, but the rumor lacks confirmation. It is our decided opinion that there is more dread of Ku Klux in certain quarters in Raleigh, than any where else. Facts indicate as much at any rate.

We learn from the Hillsboro' Recorder of the 2nd inst., that the dwelling house of Dr. William Strudwick—one mile from town—was burnt to the ground on Tuesday night last. All his out houses together with 40 bushels of wheat and 20 bushels of potatoes were likewise burnt. With but himself and wife and one other child he succeeded in saving all in the house save a very fine piano and some old mahogany 100 years old which lay had to stand and see burn. The fire was the result of some defect in the chimney of an out house.

The Superior Court of Orange county opened at Hillsboro' on Wednesday, Judge Tontie presiding.

STOLEN ROBBED.—On Tuesday night last, the Store of Mr. R. Y. Rogers, at Brassfield, was robbed of a number of articles, by a negro man, calling himself J. Buckman, or Backnell. He got a rifle gun, circular looking glass, blankets, quilts, and many smaller articles. He sold the gun and looking glass to Mr. Murray Smith, three miles from Mr. Rogers, where he stated he was on his way from Chatham to "join Governor Holden's army." He next came to Morrisville where he sold a quilt and two blankets. Mr. Rogers got on his track yesterday morning, and obtained the articles he had sold, as above mentioned. He appears to have made his way to this city. Mr. R. thinks he will be arrested, and requests us to say, in case he is, he hopes Gen. Littlefield and others will not fail him from jail as they did some other sounders from his neighborhood some time ago.

A COMMENDABLE ENTERPRISE.—We published in our yesterday's Daily, a memorial or Letter of Southern Ladies to the great philanthropist, Mr. George Peabody, but by an inadvertent oversight, failed to call attention or give any explanation in regard to it.

This is an enterprise inaugurated by a number of ladies of Alabama, among them a name known and honored in our own State both on account of personal merit and honorable connections; the purposes of which enterprise or effort are fully set forth in the memorial alluded to. The plan is, to obtain signatures to this memorial from ladies in all parts of the South, through the agency of lady canvassers, for which a number of blanks have been sent us for this city, to be delivered to any five ladies, one from each religious denomination who will engage in the matter.

To any lady who will undertake to canvass for names, we will furnish the blanks and give them the address of the Corresponding Secretary of the Association, with such other facts in regard to the matter as are in our possession.

We will enter personally with any lady who may intimate a desire to know more on the subject and a willingness to engage in collecting the signatures.

AT LAST.—We see these everlasting Acts of the General Assembly being printed at last, and are being sent out to the various counties of the State. Just in time to get ready for the next "shucking."

There will be an adjourned meeting of the Orange Presbytery held in the Presbyterian church in Chapel Hill, N. C. on Wednesday the 8th day of December next.

The County Commissioners of New Hanover have increased the fees for weighing to 25 cents per bale, in the Wilmington market.

An excursion train, chartered by the merchants along the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford R. R., arrived in Wilmington Wednesday, bringing quite a large number of visitors from Bieden, Brunswick, Robeson, Richmond and Anson Counties.

The coming Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Society, promises to be a decided success.

At the recent term of the Superior Court for New Hanover county, Messrs. A. T. London, Platt D. Walker and Thos. R. Purnell, were examined and admitted to practice.

The above items we extract from the Wilmington Journal.

Mr. Needham Brown, living below Hallsville, Duplin County, raised from about 2 1/2 acres of land, what cost him only eight days plowing, forty-two barrels of very large and heavy corn.

The ladies of the Fifth street M. E. Church of Wilmington, will hold a Fair at Masonic Hall, in that city, on Wednesday and Thursday of next week. Their object is to raise funds to pay off the indebtedness of the Church.

The above two items we gather from the Wilmington Star.

CHALLENGE TO MILLERS.

A challenge to any miller in North Carolina, for a \$50 silver goblet, for the largest yield, and finest quality of flour from 10 bushels of wheat, the products of the whole 10 bushels to be exhibited at the New Hanover county Fair, commencing on the 16th November.

Sincerely, a \$10 silver cup, for the best barrel of corn meal, all to be determined by the Judge at said Fair.

Twirly, a \$5 bag, for the best barrel of corn meal, all to be determined by the Judge at said Fair.

All who accept this challenge, and fail to compete, will, of course, pay their proportionate part for the prize, and the parties accepting, will notify me by the 10th inst. I will claim any or all who may accept this challenge, as my guests during the week of the Fair.

ALEX. OLDHAM, Proprietor, Cape Fear Flour Mills, Wilmington, N. C.

JUSTICE TO THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.—Henry Ward Beecher has delivered himself of a stirring protest against the neglect of the Confederate dead at Gettysburg by the Government and Northern people. He went over the battle-field recently, and was shocked at the exposed remains and robbery of the shallow graves and trenches in which the poor Southern slain were not decently buried, and whose proper interment has never been cared for since, while with the Union dead the contrary has been the case. He refers to the fact that "we disinter the ghastly trophies and give sepulture to murderers," and asks, "Can it be possible that a great and generous nation will much longer suffer the Confederate dead to lie disinterred in such utter and contemptuous neglect?"

Massachusetts has a citizen who was a postmaster under President Washington seventy-six years ago. His pay amounted to \$38 a year.

The Galveston News reports that the colored troops lately landed are behaving out ragedly towards the citizens.

TO THE WEST.—Orders have been issued from the War Department to the superintendents of general recruiting service at Cincinnati, Ohio, Carlisle, Pa., and New York city to forward recruits to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Fort Seward, New York, and Randall, Dakota Territory, for assignment to duty at those posts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale.

LAST Season's Mackerel at \$1.75 per Kiln sound and good. W. H. JONES & CO. Corn Merchants.

Corn and Meal.

AT REDUCED PRICES ON SHIPPERS ACCOUNT. W. H. JONES & CO. Corn Merchants.

HARDWARE.

60 KEES OLD DOMINION NAILS ASSORTED to suit. Common, Brass Head Shovels and Tongs, Steel Shovel and Tongs with Forks, Self Heating and other Smelting Irons. J. BROWN, With Hart & Lewis.

BLACKSMITH'S BELLWORKS AND VISES, Hand and Midge Hammer, Blacksmiths Anvils. J. BROWN, With Hart & Lewis.

JUST RECEIVED FRESH KILN DRIED Grains, 4-11 coarse hominy, Corn Meal and Irish Potatoes, Fresh table Crackers, Family Flour. All grades Sugar and Coffee, Green and Black Tea, No. 1. Cheapest and finest quality Durham Smoking Tobacco, Pure Apple Vinegar, Golden Syrup, Fresh Carolina Rice, choice Cane Syrup and Lard, Kerosene Oil and Lamp Glass, and many other goods. J. BROWN, With Hart & Lewis.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Returns show Nelson's majority to be from 10,000 to 15,000. Substantial returns are as yet incomplete, giving the Republicans three doubtful districts. The Senate will be a tie. Assembly is considered doubtful, with chances in favor of two democratic majorities.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Nov. 4.—Emigrant travel over the Pacific Railroad is rapidly increasing. There have been rain through Oregon.

HAWAII.

Honolulu, Nov. 4.—De Lodes departed on an inspection tour. He will be absent ten days. Lodes has reduced the rate of interest to four per cent.

MAINE.

New York, Nov. 4.—Stocks steady and dull; Money strong at 7 1/2; Sterling, long 9, short 10 1/2; Gold 141 1/2; U. S. Bonds 133 1/2; U. S. 5's 101 1/2; U. S. 10's 107 1/2; U. S. 20's 111 1/2; U. S. 40's 115 1/2; U. S. 60's 119 1/2; U. S. 80's 123 1/2; U. S. 100's 127 1/2; U. S. 120's 131 1/2; U. S. 140's 135 1/2; U. S. 160's 139 1/2; U. S. 180's 143 1/2; U. S. 200's 147 1/2; U. S. 220's 151 1/2; U. S. 240's 155 1/2; U. S. 260's 159 1/2; U. S. 280's 163 1/2; U. S. 300's 167 1/2; U. S. 320's 171 1/2; U. S. 340's 175 1/2; U. S. 360's 179 1/2; U. S. 380's 183 1/2; U. S. 400's 187 1/2; U. S. 420's 191 1/2; U. S. 440's 195 1/2; U. S. 460's 199 1/2; U. S. 480's 203 1/2; U. S. 500's 207 1/2; U. S. 520's 211 1/2; U. S. 540's 215 1/2; U. S. 560's 219 1/2; U. S. 580's 223 1/2; U. S. 600's 227 1/2; U. S. 620's 231 1/2; U. S. 640's 235 1/2; U. S. 660's 239 1/2; U. S. 680's 243 1/2; U. S. 700's 247 1/2; U. S. 720's 251 1/2; U. S. 740's 255 1/2; U. S. 760's 259 1/2; U. S. 780's 263 1/2; U. S. 800's 267 1/2; U. S. 820's 271 1/2; U. S. 840's 275 1/2; U. S. 860's 279 1/2; U. S. 880's 283 1/2; U. S. 900's 287 1/2; U. S. 920's 291 1/2; U. S. 940's 295 1/2; U. S. 960's 299 1/2; U. S. 980's 303 1/2; U. S. 1000's 307 1/2; U. S. 1020's 311 1/2; U. S. 1040's 315 1/2; U. S. 1060's 319 1/2; U. S. 1080's 323 1/2; U. S. 1100's 327 1/2; U. S. 1120's 331 1/2; U. S. 1140's 335 1/2; U. S. 1160's 339 1/2; U. S. 1180's 343 1/2; U. S. 1200's 347 1/2; U. S. 1220's 351 1/2; U. S. 1240's 355 1/2; U. S. 1260's 359 1/2; U. S. 1280's 363 1/2; U. S. 1300's 367 1/2; U. S. 1320's 371 1/2; U. S. 1340's 375 1/2; U. S. 1360's 379 1/2; U. S. 1380's 383 1/2; U. S. 1400's 387 1/2; U. S. 1420's 391 1/2; U. S. 1440's 395 1/2; U. S. 1460's 399 1/2; U. S. 1480's 403 1/2; U. S. 1500's 407 1/2; U. S. 1520's 411 1/2; U. S. 1540's 415 1/2; U. S. 1560's 419 1/2; U. S. 1580's 423 1/2; U. S. 1600's 427 1/2; U. S. 1620's 431 1/2; U. S. 1640's 435 1/2; U. S. 1660's 439 1/2; U. S. 1680's 443 1/2; U. S. 1700's 447 1/2; U. S. 1720's 451 1/2; U. S. 1740's 455 1/2; U. S. 1760's 459 1/2; U. S. 1780's 463 1/2; U. S. 1800's 467 1/2; U. S. 1820's 471 1/2; U. S. 1840's 475 1/2; U. S. 1860's 479 1/2; U. S. 1880's 483 1/2; U. S. 1900's 487 1/2; U. S. 1920's 491 1/2; U. S. 1940's 495 1/2; U. S. 1960's 499 1/2; U. S. 1980's 503 1/2; U. S. 2000's 507 1/2; U. S. 2020's 511 1/2; U. S. 2040's 515 1/2; U. S. 2060's 519 1/2; U. S. 2080's 523 1/2; U. S. 2100's 527 1/2; U. S. 2120's 531 1/2; U. S. 2140's 535 1/2; U. S. 2160's 539 1/2; U. S. 2180's 543 1/2; U. S. 2200's 547 1/2; U. S. 2220's 551 1/2; U. S. 2240's 555 1/2; U. S. 2260's 559 1/2; U. S. 2280's 563 1/2; U. S. 2300's 567 1/2; U. S. 2320's 571 1/2; U. S. 2340's 575 1/2; U. S. 2360's 579 1/2; U. S. 2380's 583 1/2; U. S. 2400's 587 1/2; U. S. 2420's 591 1/2; U. S. 2440's 595 1/2; U. S. 2460's 599 1/2; U. S. 2480's 603 1/2; U. S. 2500's 607 1/2; U. S. 2520's 611 1/2; U. S. 2540's 615 1/2; U. S. 2560's 619 1/2; U. S. 2580's 623 1/2; U. S. 2600's 627 1/2; U. S. 2620's 631 1/2; U. S. 2640's 635 1/2; U. S. 2660's 639 1/2; U. S. 2680's 643 1/2; U. S. 2700's 647 1/2; U. S. 2720's 651 1/2; U. S. 2740's 655 1/2; U. S. 2760's 659 1/2; U. S. 2780's 663 1/2; U. S. 2800's 667 1/2; U. S. 2820's 671 1/2; U. S. 2840's 675 1/2; U. S. 2860's 679 1/2; U. S. 2880's 683 1/2; U. S. 2900's 687 1/2; U. S. 2920's 691 1/2; U. S. 2940's 695 1/2; U. S. 2960's 699 1/2; U. S. 2980's 703 1/2; U. S. 3000's 707 1/2; U. S. 3020's 711 1/2; U. S. 3040's 715 1/2; U. S. 3060's 719 1/2; U. S. 3080's 723 1/2; U. S. 3100's 727 1/2; U. S. 3120's 731 1/2; U. S. 3140's 735 1/2; U. S. 3160's 739 1/2; U. S. 3180's 743 1/2; U. S. 3200's 747 1/2; U. S. 3220's 751 1/2; U. S. 3240's 755 1/2; U. S. 3260's 759 1/2; U. S. 3280's 763 1/2; U. S. 3300's 767 1/2; U. S. 3320's 771 1/2; U. S. 3340's 775 1/2; U. S. 3360's 779 1/2; U. S. 3380's 783 1/2; U. S. 3400's 787 1/2; U. S. 3420's 791 1/2; U. S. 3440's 795 1/2; U. S. 3460's 799 1/2; U. S. 3480's 803 1/2; U. S. 3500's 807 1/2; U. S. 3520's 811 1/2; U. S. 3540's 815 1/2; U. S. 3560's 819 1/2; U. S. 3580's 823 1/2; U. S. 3600's 827 1/2; U. S. 3620's 831 1/2; U. S. 3640's 835 1/2; U. S. 3660's 839 1/2; U. S. 3680's 843 1/2; U. S. 3700's 847 1/2; U. S. 3720's 851 1/2; U. S. 3740's 855 1/2; U. S. 3760's 859 1/2; U. S. 3780's 863 1/2; U. S. 3800's 867 1/2; U. S. 3820's 871 1/2; U. S. 3840's 875 1/2; U. S. 3860's 879 1/2; U. S. 3880's 883 1/2; U. S. 3900's 887 1/2; U. S. 3920's 891 1/2; U. S. 3940's 895 1/2; U. S. 3960's 899 1/2; U. S. 3980's 903 1/2; U. S. 4000's 907 1/2; U. S. 4020's 911 1/2; U. S. 4040's 915 1/2; U. S. 4060's 919 1/2; U. S. 4080's 923 1/2; U. S. 4100's 927 1/2; U. S. 4120's 931 1/2; U. S. 4140's 935 1/2; U. S. 4160's 939 1/2; U. S. 4180's 943 1/2; U. S. 4200's 947 1/2; U. S. 4220's 951 1/2; U. S. 4240's 955 1/2; U. S. 4260's 959 1/2; U. S. 4280's 963 1/2; U. S. 4300's 967 1/2; U. S. 4320's 971 1/2; U. S. 4340's 975 1/2; U. S. 4360's 979 1/2; U. S. 4380's 983 1/2; U. S. 4400's 987 1/2; U. S. 4420's 991 1/2; U. S. 4440's 995 1/2; U. S. 4460's 999 1/2; U. S. 4480's 1003 1/2; U. S. 4500's 1007 1/2; U. S. 4520's 1011 1/2; U. S. 4540's 1015 1/2; U. S. 4560's 1019 1/2; U. S. 4580's 1023 1/2; U. S. 4600's 1027 1/2; U. S. 4620's 1031 1/2; U. S. 4640's 1035 1/2; U. S. 4660's 1039 1/2; U. S. 4680's 1043 1/2; U. S. 4700's 1047 1/2; U. S. 4720's 1051 1/2; U. S. 4740's 1055 1/2; U. S. 4760's 1059 1/2; U. S. 4780's 1063 1/2; U. S. 4800's 1067 1/2; U. S. 4820's 1071 1/2; U. S. 4840's 1075 1/2; U. S. 4860's 1079 1/2; U. S. 4880's 1083 1/2; U. S. 4900's 1087 1/2; U. S. 4920's 1091 1/2; U. S. 4940's 1095 1/2; U. S. 4960's 1099 1/2; U. S. 4980's 1103 1/2; U. S. 5000's 1107 1/2; U. S. 5020's 1111 1/2; U. S. 5040's 1115 1/2; U. S. 5060's 1119 1/2; U. S. 5080's 1123 1/2; U. S. 5100's 1127 1/2; U. S. 5120's 1131 1/2; U. S. 5140's 1135 1/2; U. S. 5160's 1139 1/2; U. S. 5180's 1143 1/2; U. S. 5200's 1147 1/2; U. S. 5220's 1151 1/2; U. S. 5240's 1155 1/2; U. S. 5260's 1159 1/2; U. S. 5280's 1163 1/2; U. S. 5300's 1167 1/2; U. S. 5320's 1171 1/2; U. S. 5340's 1175 1/2; U. S. 5360's 1179 1/2; U. S. 5380's 1183 1/2; U. S. 5400's 1187 1/2; U. S. 5420's 1191 1/2; U. S. 5440's 1195 1/2; U. S. 5460's 1199 1/2; U. S. 5480's 1203 1/2; U. S. 5500's 1207 1/2; U. S. 5520's 1211 1/2; U. S. 5540's 1215 1/2; U. S. 5560's 1219 1/2; U. S. 5580's 1223 1/2; U. S. 5600's 1227 1/2; U. S. 5620's 1231 1/2; U. S. 5640's 1235 1/2; U. S. 5660's 1239 1/2; U. S. 5680's 1243 1/2; U. S. 5700's 1247 1/2; U. S. 5720's 1251 1/2; U. S. 5740's 1255 1/2; U. S. 5760's 1259 1/2; U. S. 5780's 1263 1/2; U. S. 5800's 1267 1/2; U. S. 5820's 1271 1/2; U. S. 5840's 1275 1/2; U. S. 5860's 1279 1/2; U. S. 5880's 1283 1/2; U. S. 5900's 1287 1/2; U. S. 5920's 1291 1/2; U. S. 5940's 1295 1/2; U. S. 5960's 1299 1/2; U. S. 5980's 1303 1/2; U. S. 6000's 1307 1/2; U. S. 6020's 1311 1/2; U. S. 6040's 1315 1/2; U. S. 6060's 1319 1/2; U. S. 6080's 1323 1/2; U. S. 6100's 1327 1/2; U. 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S. 6980's 1503 1/2; U. S. 7000's 1507 1/2; U. S. 7020's 1511 1/2; U. S. 7040's 1515 1/2; U. S. 7060's 1519 1/2; U. S. 7080's 1523 1/2; U. S. 7100's 1527 1/2; U. S. 7120's 1531 1/2; U. S. 7140's 1535 1/2; U. S. 7160's 1539 1/2; U. S. 7180's 1543 1/2; U. S. 7200's 1547 1/2; U. S. 7220's 1551 1/2; U. S. 7240's 1555 1/2; U. S. 7260's 1559 1/2; U. S. 7280's 1563 1/2; U. S. 7300's 1567 1/2; U. S. 7320's 1571 1/2; U. S. 7340's 1575 1/2; U. S. 7360's 1579 1/2; U. S. 7380's 1583 1/2; U. S. 7400's 1587 1/2; U. S. 7420's 1591 1/2; U. S. 7440's 1595 1/2; U. S. 7460's 1599 1/2; U. S. 7480's 1603 1/2; U. S. 7500's 1607 1/2; U. S. 7520's 1611 1/2; U. S. 7540's 1615 1/2; U. S. 7560's 1619 1/2; U. S. 7580's 1623 1/2; U. S. 7600's 1627 1/2; U. S. 7620's 1631 1/2; U. S. 7640's 1635 1/2; U. S. 7660's 1639 1/2; U. S. 7680's 1643 1/2; U. S. 7700's 1647 1/2; U. S. 7720's 1651 1/2;

The Daily Sentinel.

CONFECTIONERY STORES.

A. D. ROYSTER & BRO.

CONFECTIONERS.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW SUPPLY of Candy in their line. Everything Fresh and of good quality.

They offer them to their customers and the public at the lowest cash prices, and respectfully request all those in want of such things, to give them a call.

French Candy.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of French Candy, of every style, received today, at

oct 9-10 A. D. ROYSTER & BRO'S.

PLAIN CANDIES, Fruit Drops & d. Kinds offered to the trade at lowest wholesale prices.

oct 9-10 A. D. ROYSTER & BRO.

COCONUT CANDY! COCONUT CANDY!! Every kind of Coconut Candy always on hand.

oct 9-10 A. D. ROYSTER & BRO.

PICKLES! PICKLES! A choice lot of Pickles, for sale by the Jar, Gallon or hundred.

oct 9-10 A. D. ROYSTER & BRO.

COCONUTS! COCONUTS! Fresh Coconuts today, at

oct 9-10 A. D. ROYSTER & BRO'S.

CRACKERS AND CAKES. CRACKERS AND CAKES. CRACKERS AND CAKES.

oct 9-10 A. D. ROYSTER & BRO'S.

FRENCH CANDY! FRENCH CANDY! FRENCH CANDY!

oct 9-10 A. D. ROYSTER & BRO'S.

ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF FRENCH CANDIES

RECEIVED

AT

A. D. ROYSTER & BRO'S.

FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

ALSO.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN CANDIES, NUTS, RAISINS, &c., &c.

oct 9-10 A. D. ROYSTER & BRO'S.

HAVANA ORANGES.

A FEW BARRELS JUST RECEIVED BY

oct 9-10 A. D. ROYSTER & BRO'S.

DURHAM TOBACCO.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THIS FAMOUS

smoking Tobacco on hand.

oct 9-10 A. D. ROYSTER & BRO'S.

M. J. MOSELEY'S.

[FENTRESS' OLD STAND.]

IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR

CONFECTIONERIES!

YOU WILL FIND A CHOICE STOCK TO SELECT

FROM, AND EVERYTHING THAT IS KEPT

IN A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.

COME AND SEE!

FRENCH CANDIES.

PLAIN CANDIES, CONSERVED AND CRYSTALLINE FRUITS.

At

MOSELEY'S,

FENTRESS' OLD STAND.

oct 9-10

FRENCH CANDIES.

PLAIN CANDIES, CONSERVED AND CRYSTALLINE FRUITS.

At

MOSELEY'S,

FENTRESS' OLD STAND.

oct 9-10

SOMETHING NEW.

AN OPEN SALOON, FOR THE LADIES

of Raleigh, and those visiting the City,

have this day opened in connection with

Mooney's a first class SALOON, where

it will be pleased to see all who are fond of this

delicious beverage.

GIVE ME A CALL.

There are other things attractive to the

opposite here.

We all love good things, and you can find them

at

M. J. MOSELEY'S,

FENTRESS' OLD STAND.

oct 9-10

Valuable Farm for Sale.

WE WILL SELL ON Tuesday, the 2nd day

of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on

the premises, the valuable and well known Farm

"Belgrade," lying in Washington County, con-

taining 5,500 acres, of which 800 acres are in a

fine state of cultivation, and well adapted to the

production of Wheat, Corn and Cotton. The re-

mainder is well timbered.

This Farm can be easily divided into a number

of small farms.

There is a large two-story Dwelling and all

necessary out-buildings, sheds, barns, stables, &c.,

on the premises.

This is one of the finest and most desirable

Farms in the State, and well adapted to the

production of Wheat, Corn and Cotton. Terms,

one-fourth cash, and the balance on credit on

this location.

H. A. GILLIAM,

CHAS. LATHAM,

Trustees of Wm. B. Pettigrew.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 10-1899

CASH SALE OF LAND.

ONE TRACT CONTAINING TWO HUNDRED

Acres to the waters of Little and White Oak

Creeks, 10 miles north-east of Raleigh.

There is on the land a good two story dwelling

House and necessary out buildings. At present

occupied by W. H. Jones.

W. H. JONES, Trustee by

W. H. JONES & CO., Auctioneers.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 10-1899

ALSO AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE.

ONE TRACT OF LAND CONTAINING 150 acres, 9

miles North-West of Raleigh, on Crab Tree

Creek. On this tract is a good Dwelling House

with six rooms, five place in each, with necessary

out houses.

W. H. JONES, Trustee by

W. H. JONES & CO., Auctioneers.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 10-1899

NEW GOODS

AT HILLSBORO.

"The Largest, Best Assorted Stock in

the State at Retail Only."

HAVING STOCK "THE MARKET" when

the Price was 10 cts. per yard.

New York Mills 50 "

Gold.

I think Henry, Abner, Wade, Greenville, Two-

son and Howell can buy goods cheap at "Farm-

ers' Hall," Hillsboro, N. C.

oct 10-1899

HENRY N. BLOOM.

SCHOOL BOOKS

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF

TEXT-BOOKS

FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

Office Publishers' Supt of Introduction,

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 21, 1899.

A DEPOSITORY has been established at Raleigh,

in charge of N. J. Alfred Williams, for the

following books, which were adopted Aug.

1st, 1899, by the State Board of North Carolina

for use in the Public Schools:

PARKER & WATSON'S NATIONAL PRIMER.

PARKER & WATSON'S NATIONAL READER.

DAVIS' ARITHMETIC.

DAVIS' ALGEBRA.

DAVIS' GEOMETRY.

DAVIS' PHYSICS.

DAVIS' CHEMISTRY.

DAVIS' HISTORY.

DAVIS' GEOGRAPHY.

DAVIS' ENGLISH.

DAVIS' LATIN.

DAVIS' GREEK.

DAVIS' ITALIAN.

DAVIS' SPANISH.

DAVIS' PORTUGUESE.

DAVIS' RUSSIAN.

DAVIS' POLISH.

DAVIS' CZECH.

DAVIS' SLOVAK.

DAVIS' HUNGARIAN.

DAVIS' ROMANIAN.

DAVIS' SERBIAN.

DAVIS' CROATIAN.

DAVIS' SLOVENIAN.

DAVIS' LITHUANIAN.

DAVIS' POLISH.

DAVIS' RUSSIAN.

DAVIS' CZECH.

DAVIS' SLOVAK.

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DAVIS' SERBIAN.

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DAVIS' RUSSIAN.

DAVIS' CZECH.

DAVIS' SLOVAK.

DAVIS' HUNGARIAN.

DAVIS' ROMANIAN.

DAVIS' SERBIAN.

LIFE INSURANCE

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF

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DAVIS' LATIN.

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DAVIS' RUSSIAN.

DAVIS' CZECH.

DAVIS' SLOVAK.

DAVIS' HUNGARIAN.

DAVIS' ROMANIAN.

DAVIS' SERBIAN.

TOBACCO AND SNUFF

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF

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